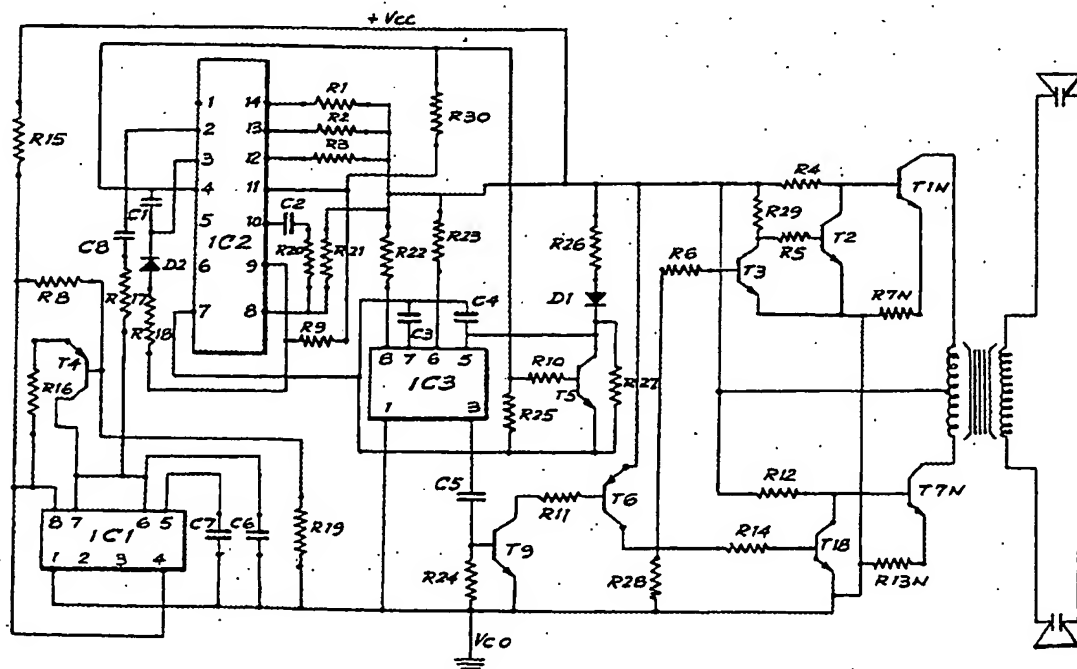




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(54) Title: ELECTRONIC FREQUENCY MODULATOR



(57) Abstract

Electronic frequency modulator which combines a lower band frequency with an upper band frequency to produce a square wave output on transmission from a transducer. The present invention can be used as a method of protecting crops from crop pests.

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ELECTRONIC FREQUENCY MODULATOR

The present invention relates to an electronic frequency modulator of the type wherein a lower band frequency is transmitted on a carrier wave being an upper band frequency. The present invention has particular application in its use as an electronic scarecrow, however it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the present invention is of wider application as a deterrent to animal and insect crop pests, and is not therefore to be limitively construed by the following detailed description of its use as an electronic scarecrow.

In Australia considerable damage is done to crops and in particular orchards by flying foxes (fruit bats) and birds which descend and devour or damage fruit prior to harvest.

In an average orchard of ten acres containing between three and four thousand fruit trees it is not uncommon for, from two to three million flying foxes, to descend on the orchard and completely devastate the fruit crop and even to break the secondary growth on the trees all within a time span of half an hour.

In order to prevent such destruction of crops, orchardists and growers presently use nets, electric wires and guns in an effort to at least save some of the crop.

These three presently used methods are only partially effective as both electric wires and guns are activated on a periodic cycle and the birds or bats soon learn when the deterrent is non-activated and netting of large areas of orchards or crops is both labour intensive and inefficient in coping with the extreme numbers of birds or bats that can descend on a crop or orchard.

The present invention seeks to substantially overcome or at least ameliorate to a great extent the above disadvantages.

In one broad aspect there is provided an electronic frequency modulator which combines a lower band frequency with an upper band frequency to produce a square wave

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output on transmission from a transducer, preferably a peizo ceramic.

In a further aspect of the invention there is provided a method of protecting crops from crop pests using an electronic frequency modulator which combines a lower band frequency with an upper band frequency to produce a square wave output on transmission from a transducer, preferably a peizo ceramic.

The present invention generates acoustically pressurized air waves which affect the muscular and skeletal structure of the bird or bat in flight and the unpleasant sensation causes the bird or bat to divert its flight path to avoid the effect.

Whilst sonic and ultrasonic devices are known and have been tried in the past as a deterrent against birds and bats, they have proven ineffective because the bird or bat soon realises that it is only a noise and there is nothing physical preventing them from feeding.

Through lengthy trials it was discovered that only a specific modulated frequency corresponding with the bird or bat's wing beat would give an unpleasant effect causing the bird or bat to divert its flight path and avoid the effect. It was found that within certain species not every member of that species would be affected by the one modulated frequency.

The ultrasonic frequency effective in controlling crop pests was found to lie within the following ranges.

marsupials	10 - 25 KHz
birds	15 - 35 KHz
insects	40 - 80 KHz

Models are presently available for the specific applications as set out below.

	<u>MODEL</u>	<u>CROP PEST</u>	<u>LOWER BAND</u>	<u>UPPER BAND</u>
			<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>
			<u>INFRASONIC</u>	<u>ULTRASONIC</u>
			CPS	KHz
35	815	Crows, galahs, cockatoos	1-400	17-30

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	<u>MODEL</u>	<u>CROP PEST</u>	<u>LOWER BAND</u>	<u>UPPER BAND</u>
			<u>FREQUENCY</u> <u>INFRASONIC</u> CPS	<u>FREQUENCY</u> <u>ULTRASONIC</u> KHz
5	825	Starlings, leathernecks, parrots (certain varieties only)	1-200	25-40
10	835	Sheep, cattle, kangaroos, pigs	1-100	20-25
	845	Flying foxes, cormorants, pelicans, dogs, egrets, night herons, ducks	1-350	20-25
15	855	Rabbits, mice, white tail rats, possums, wombats	1-50	18-30
20				

The present invention will now be described by reference to a preferred embodiment which is illustrated in the attached drawings in which

25 Fig. 1 is a schematic view of the preferred embodiment in use as an electronic scarecrow.

Fig. 2 is a circuit diagram of the electronic circuitry of the embodiment of Fig. 1.

30 The electronic scarecrow shown in Fig. 1 is used in a ten acre paddock and is designed to withstand extremes of weather and the normal handling of orchardists and farmers. The electronic scarecrow can be run either continuously or can be preset with a programmable timer to only operate when the crop pests are most prevalent.  
35 For larger operations several devices as shown in Fig. 1 can be spaced throughout the orchard or farm.

In Fig. 1 the commercial electronic scarecrow comprises a plurality of known transducer heads 1, mounted on a support column 2 by means of adjustable

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mount 3. The support column 2 is stayed to the ground by conventional stays 4 supported on plate 5 on support column 2.

5 A power supply in the form of a battery 6 is connected to the power pack 7 containing the electronic timer switch, battery level indicator and circuitry as detailed in Fig. 2.

10 The components as above listed in Fig. 1 with the exception of the circuitry of Fig. 2 are all known and available components.

In Fig. 2 the circuitry comprises the following known electronic components:

#### COMPONENT LIST

	R15	10 ohm 1/4 w resistor
15	R1	10 ohm 1/4 w resistor
	R22	10 ohm 1/4 w resistor
	R28	220 ohm 1/4 w resistor
	R26	470 ohm 1/4 w resistor
	R14,29,5	1K 1/4 w resistor
20	R18	1.2K 1/4 w resistor
	R23	from 1K to 150K fixed component depending on unit, refer to data sheet
	R11	4.7K 1/4 w resistor
	R6	4.7K 1/4 w resistor
25	R24	220K 1/4 w resistor
	R10	68K 1/4 w resistor
	R30	470K 1/4 w resistor
	R27	470K 1/4 w resistor
	R9	560K 1/4 w resistor
30	R20	1M w resistor
	R3	1.2M 1/4 w resistor
	R21	1.5M 1/4 w resistor
	R2	1.8M 1/4 w resistor
	R17	5.6M 1/4 w resistor
35	R4,12	110 ohm 1 w resistor
	R25	0-25K depending on data sheet attached
	R8	0-100K depending on data sheet attached
	R19	0-50K depending on data sheet attached
	R16	2.7K 1/4 w resistor

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	R7N	Not part of main circuit board 3.3 ohms 5 watt
	R13N	Not part of main circuit board 3.3 ohms 5 watt
	C8	TL .001 Ceramic 50V
	C2	TL 470 Ceramic 50V
5	C3	NL .001 G cap 100V
	C4	TL .01 Ceramic 50V
	C5	TM .1/50 Monobloc X5V low profile
	C1	TM .1/50 Monobloc X5V low profile
	C6	NL .01 G cap 100V
10	C7	NL .01 G cap 100V
	D2	IN 914A-P
	D1	IN 914A-P
	IC1	555 chips
	IC2	LM3900 chip
15	IC3	566 chip
	T1N	2N3055
	T7N	2N3055
	T6	2N2907A-M
	T9, 3, 2	BSW64
20	T4	DS 557
	T8, 2	GED44C8

The present invention is a combination of two frequencies, an upper and a lower band frequency modulated together to produce an FM effect on transmission from a piece of peizo ceramic.

The lower band frequency, referred to as infrasonic frequency, is produced through a linear ramp in a 555 IC working as an astable operation which when triggered produces a pulse applied to an IC LM 3900 (op-amp) producing a staircase generation system which ramps down from a 12 volts. A zena diode D1 supplies the offset and prevents pin 5 of the 566 chip approaching the 12 volt locking up the ramp output of T5 producing a linear range of sweep voltage.

The IC3 produces a square wave output in the form

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of an FM signal which is applied to T9 via pin 3 of IC3 in the required ultrasonic frequencies. The combination is then applied to a common output amp configuration of known circuitry type. The infrasonic signal is to be at the same pulse length as the bird's wing beat. Any alteration to that frequency will have little effect on controlling of birds.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the combination of an infrasonic pulse frequency modulated with an ultrasonic pulse and used as a deterrent for crop pests is unique; and modifications both to the design of the transmitter and the circuitry may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention.



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THE CLAIMS:

1. An electronic frequency modulator which combines a lower band frequency with an upper band frequency to produce a square wave output on transmission from a transducer.
2. An electronic frequency modulator as claimed in claim 1 wherein the transducer is in the form of a peizo ceramic.
3. An electronic frequency modulator as claimed in claims 1 or 2 wherein the lower band frequency is pulsed with an upper band frequency pulse.
4. A method of protecting crops from crop pests using an electronic frequency modulator which combines a lower band frequency with an upper band frequency to produce a square wave output on transmission from a transducer.
5. A method of protecting crops from crop pests as claimed in claim 4 wherein the transducer is a peizo ceramic.
6. A method as claimed in claims 4 or 5 wherein the square wave output is of a frequency corresponding to the frequency of the particular crop pests wing beat.
7. A method as claimed in claims 4 or 5 wherein the square wave output is of a frequency corresponding to the frequency of the particular crop pests heart beat.
8. An electronic frequency modulator as herein described with reference to the attached drawings.
9. A method of protecting crops from crop pests as herein described.
10. An electronic frequency modulator as claimed in claim 1 to 3 which combines a lower band frequency in the range of 1-500 cps with an upper band frequency in the range of 10-80 KHz.
11. A method of projecting crops from crop pests as claimed in claim 4 to 7 which combines a lower band frequency in the range of 1-500 cps with an upper band frequency in the range of 10-80 KHz.

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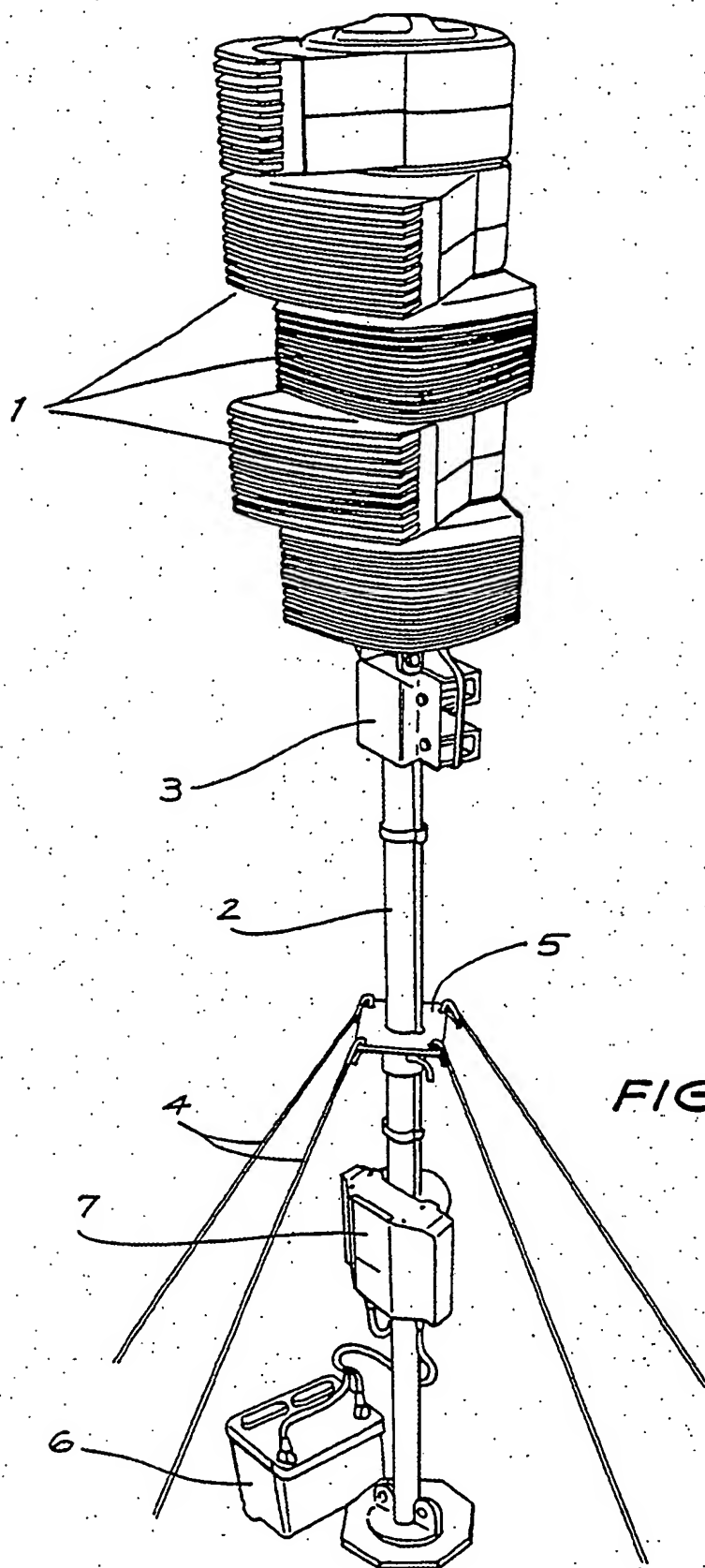
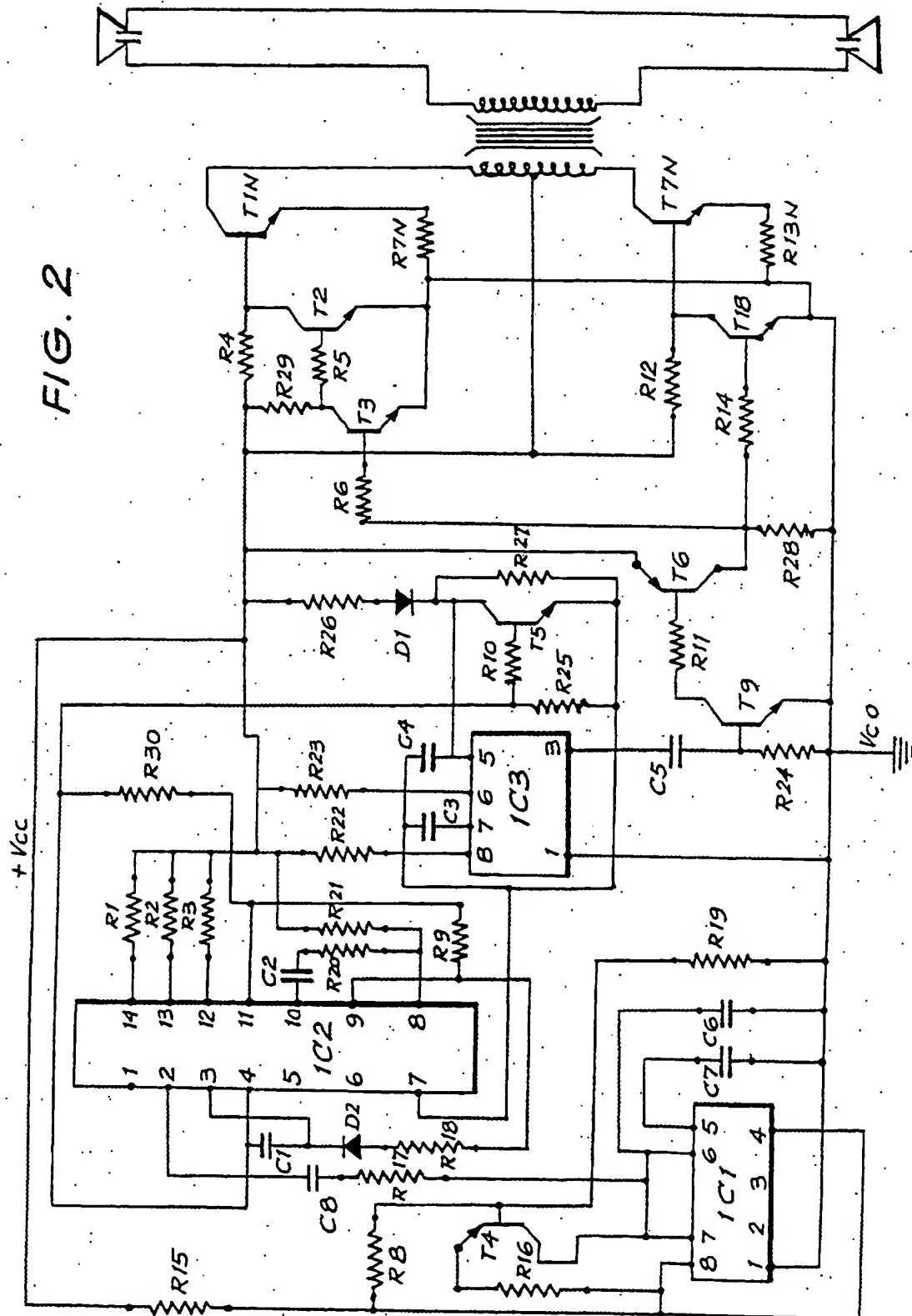


FIG. 1

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FIG. 2



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/AU 85/00258

<b>I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both, National Classification and IPC Int. Cl. <sup>4</sup> A01M 29/02, H03K 7/06		
<b>II. FIELDS SEARCHED</b> Minimum Documentation Searched Classification System: IPC Classification Symbols: A01M 29/02, H03K 7/00, 7/06 Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched AU : IPC as above, Australian Classification 05.52		
<b>III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>		
Category *	Citation of Document, ** with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages 11	Relevant to Claim No. 12
X,Y	AU,B, 62394/80 (536442) (CARSON) 2 April 1981 (02.04.81)	(1-5,8-11)
P	AU,A, 35990/84 (ESPANOLA PTY LTD) 13 June 1985 (13.06.85)	(1-5,8-11)
X,Y	GB,A, 1265441 (SONICTRON CORPORATION) 1 March 1972 (01.03.72)	(1-5,8-11)
P	EP,A2, 0129415 (TOKYO ELITE CO., LTD) 27 December 1984 (27.12.84)	(1-5,8-11)
X,Y	US,A, 4186387 (MOSCHGAT) 29 January 1980 (29.01.80)	(1-5,8-11)
X,Y	US,A, 3872472 (MOSCHGAT) 18 March 1975 (18.03.75)	(1-5,8-11)
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X,Y	US,A, 2856586 (NEWSOM et al) 14 October 1958 (14.10.58) See Column 2	(1-5,8-11)
X,Y	GB,A, 642097 (SADIR-CARPENTER) 30 August 1950 (30.08.50)	(1-5,8-11)
* Special categories of cited documents, 10 - "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance - "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date - "L" document which may throw doubt on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) - "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means - "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed - "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention - "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step - "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. - "A" document member of the same patent family.		
<b>IV. CERTIFICATION</b> Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search: 9 January 1986 (09.01.86) Date of Mailing of this International Search Report: (7-01-86) 17 JANUARY 1986 International Searching Authority: Australian Patent Office Signature of Authorized Officer: R. TOLHURST		

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Patent Document  
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Patent Family Members

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	BR 7707384	DE 2748637	FR 2369795
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